

THE SILENT WORLD.

Vol. II.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 1, 1872.

No. 21.

TO MISS L****.

MAY angels guard that placid smile
That speaks a being void of guile;
That patient look was surely given
One blessing earth, but worthy Heaven.

Thy speaking eyes soft eloquence,
May let thee well with words dispense.
What sounds so sweetly could impart
The feelings of thy pure young heart?

'Twere shame that gentle ears like thine
Should hear harsh words; thy soul would pine
At passion's language; thou dost know
No thoughts but gladness: sounds of woe

Pass harmless by thee—thou art blest!
Oh, far less happy even thy breast,
Could'st thou but hear as others hear
Words fraught with agony and fear.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR US.

MR. THOS. WIDD, principal of the Protestant Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Montreal, Canada, publishes in *The Daily Witness* an interesting article on the deaf and dumb, from which we make the following extracts:

"We have it on the best authority that there are 445 institutions of all kinds for the deaf and dumb in the world, the great majority of them being in Europe and America. The United States has 38 and Great Britain 24 well-managed institutions for children. Asia has only three schools for her many thousands of deaf-mutes; while in Africa there is not one yet established, although the latest returns show that Cape Colony has 375 deaf-mutes. There has been a school for them very recently opened in Madagascar, on a small scale, by English missionaries. Australia has two excellent schools, but New Zealand has none. These 445 schools or institutions are to provide for the moral, religious, and intellectual training of some 650,000 deaf-mutes, scattered over the world. About 200 of them have been in active operation during the past fifty years, and on the most careful investigation, we find they have educated during that period no less than 96,500 deaf-mutes, who otherwise would have lived and died in total ignorance. To educate this large number of the human family, upwards of \$37,565,000 has been expended, a very large portion of which has been contributed by the benevolent. In some of the countries in Europe and in the United States the education of deaf-mutes is taken up by Government, which has relieved the teachers of no little anxiety and labor to collect funds.

"In Great Britain there are 22,400 deaf-mutes of all ages; no less than 6,000 are of school age. The number of deaf-mutes now under instruction is given at 2,120, taught by 86 teachers, leaving 3,880 totally unprovided for. The schools in Great Britain have educated during the past 60 years about 8,250 deaf-mutes, at a total expenditure of about \$12,855,000, raised entirely by subscriptions and fees of pupils. This large sum includes cost of buildings, wages, and all the incidental expenses pertaining to deaf-mute institutions.

"The census returns of the United States for 1870 show that there are 16,205 deaf and dumb in that great republic. About 7,562 are of school age; but we find that there are only 4,068 at present under instruction in the 38 institutions

erected and maintained there for their benefit. These 4,068 pupils require the services of 260 teachers. Of the 16,205 deaf-mutes, 14,907 are white, and only 1,298 colored. There are about 1,000 more deaf and dumb males than females in the United States, and in Great Britain there are about 1,500 more males than females of this class.

"It is here worthy of remark that the large Institution in Old Kent Road, London, has instructed no fewer than 2,270 deaf-mute children since it was opened in 1792. The Paris Institution was founded as early as 1760, and has benefited some 2,000 deaf-mutes. The Yorkshire Institution at Doncaster, where the writer was educated, has instructed 755 during 40 years of its existence. The American Asylum at Hartford has a list of 1,900 deaf-mutes on its books, who have been taught there during the past 53 years. The New York Institution, after 40 years' existence, under the management of Dr. Peet and his son, has given instruction to 1,600 pupils. Other institutions in the States and Britain have done similar good work.

"In British America the census returns and statistics of the deaf and dumb are unreliable, and it is almost impossible to arrive at definite figures respecting their number and circumstances, but from our best sources of information the number of deaf-mutes appear to be 2,800 for Canada and the maritime Provinces, which includes British Columbia and the Hudson Bay Territory. There are about 1,120 deaf-mutes of school age (from five to twenty years) in British America proper, with only five institutions for their instruction. Only 303 deaf-mutes are now being taught in the five institutions, leaving upward of 800 totally unprovided for in Canada. The institution in Belleville, Ont., is the only one in British America that has been erected and maintained by the Provincial Government on the plan adopted in the United States. In Montreal there are three institutions—two for Roman Catholics and one for Protestants. The Protestant Institution, like that at Belleville, was only opened in 1870, and has now twenty-two pupils, which are as many as its present limited accommodation will allow. These three institutions are supported chiefly by subscriptions and fees; but the Provincial Government of Quebec makes each an annual grant, (\$1,000 to the Protestant, and \$3,000 to the Catholic schools.) The census returns of Canada for 1871 have not yet been issued, which prevents us learning more on this interesting subject. Perhaps no country in Europe or America shows so many uneducated deaf-mutes in proportion to the population as the Dominion of Canada, which is one of the many evils resulting from the want of schools for their instruction.

"During the past twenty-five years the instruction of deaf-mutes has occupied no small share of public attention, and science has done much to improve the present systems. The teachers in the United States, who are generally men of ripe experience and good education, have frequently held conferences to discuss important questions connected with deaf-mute education, and for mutual interchange of ideas. Not satisfied with this, they have sent abroad some of their most competent men to examine into and report on the various European institutions, whose fame had reached them. On this laudable mission the Rev. Mr. Day, of the Hartford Asylum; Dr. Peet, of the New York Institution, and Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, of the Washington Deaf-Mute College, went out at different times, and visited nearly all the European schools, and pub-

lished elaborate reports on them, which form valuable and very interesting documents.

"In regard to the teaching of articulation and lip-reading to the deaf and dumb, a most important feature is very generally overlooked. The system is essentially a German one, and owes its success in its native locality to the essentially *consonantal* character of the German language, which necessitates the visible motion of the vocal organs to an extent, we believe, not required in any other tongue—certainly not in French or English, in which vowel sounds predominate. It is a well-known fact that all the vowels may be pronounced with little or no change in the position of the vocal organs, and as a rule they are so pronounced; and French and English speakers seem rather to swallow their words than to utter them forth. In the language of the Fatherland every letter in a word is either sounded or affects the sounds of the others, and being made up mainly of 'glorious consonants,' lip-reading is comparatively easy to a sharp-eyed deaf-mute. Even here, however, proficiency is the lot of but a few. What, then, can be hoped for from trying to teach the system to French or English mutes? Nothing but failure, and this is the conclusion all are gradually coming to."

Of "Visible Speech," Mr. Widd remarks: "The system is intended, as Mr. Bell states, solely for international and scientific purposes, and as a key to other alphabets; or, in the words of Prof. DeMorgan, it forms 'a sound-bridge from language to language, from no speech to speech.'"

"This wonderful invention is no doubt destined to be of great value to educationists. The experiments now being made are watched with great interest, not only by teachers of deaf-mutes, but by missionary societies, scientific men, and the public generally. It will require some time to establish it in deaf-mute institutions. The charge of instruction to teachers in the symbols is \$500 each—a rather expensive experiment for those institutions not liberally endowed; but nearly all the institutions in the States can well afford to try it, and many of them have teachers now being trained by Mr. Bell in the use of the symbols.

"A letter from a missionary in China, who learned visible speech in England, has appeared in the papers, setting forth the great value of, and assistance derived from, visible speech in acquiring a knowledge of the Chinese language. This missionary concludes: 'The system produces everything that could be desired, but we want the means of bringing it into use. Perhaps if Mr. Bell would show its great usefulness to our Government, they would give aid in that respect. If the Government knew what an assistance it would be to our interests in China, they would consent. The most of Chinamen round the coast are speaking English—badly, of course—but cannot read or write. See what visible speech could accomplish in enabling all these to read our language.'

"The missionary mentions the case of a lady, who, having seen the value of this new system, has opened a school for Chinese girls to teach them the system.

"The following are uses to which visible speech is adapted:

- "1. The teaching of the illiterate in all countries to read their vernacular tongue in a few days.
- "2. The teaching of the blind to read.
- "3. The teaching of articulation to deaf-mutes.
- "4. The communication of the exact sounds of foreign languages to learners in all countries.
- "5. The establishment of a standard of the native pronunciation of any language.
- "6. The prevention and removal of defects and impediments of speech.
- "7. The telegraphic communication of messages in any language through all countries *without translation*.

"8. The study, comparison, and preservation of fast-disappearing dialects, and the universal tracing of the affinities of words.

"9. The speedy diffusion of the languages of another country throughout the most-widely separated colonies.

"10. The world-wide communication of any specific sounds with absolute uniformity, and, consequently, the possible construction and establishment of a universal language."

We shall watch the progress of this wonderful system, and keep our readers informed respecting it.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

THE NATIONAL CLERC MONUMENT.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Kouponeti comes out with a list of officers for the National Association, which are well enough, but he seems to have sectional ideas. Another thing is apparent: he leaves the South out in the cold. Down there we have as warm-hearted brethren as can be found anywhere; and why not give them an office? I will not give names for officers of the Association, but, for one, I would like to see the five or six offices filled by intelligent men, appointed from all sections; say, one from the New England States, one from the Middle States, one from the Southern States, one from the Mississippi Valley, and one from the Pacific States. If the deaf-mutes of Canada will send a delegation to the Association, then allow them an office. I would dictate nothing about the matter, but leave all to be decided at the Convention, or by the Board of Managers, when the Association is formed.

If a committee is chosen to report on plans and the location of the monument, let there be one chosen from each State among those who are present at the Convention. The location of the monument should be at Hartford, near that of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, on the other side of the walk at the Institution, thus having the walk between both monuments. The reasons for this are plain. They both began their labors there; both assisted in building up the noble Institution there; both labored there in our cause for years; both passed their lives there; at last, both died there, and now all that was dear to them is there. It will be a fitting tribute to Mr. Clerc's memory to locate the monument in Hartford. The plan of the monument need not be like Mr. Gallaudet's. Any plan will do which can be agreed upon.

Let all work in harmony for this common end.

W. M. FRENCH.

MEDORA, IND., October 10, 1872.

JUSTICE IN CANADA.

To the Editors of *The Silent World*:

MY DEAR SIR: Will you allow me, through your valuable paper, to contradict a statement by R. P., in regard to an impostor in Kingston, in one of your September numbers. R. P. says, in effect, that an Ohio deaf-mute complains that justice is not fully administered in Canada; that this deaf-mute saw in a hotel in Kingston, while travelling on business, an impostor whom he had "cornered" a little while before for "trading in the misfortune of others," by pretending to be deaf, but who was not only easy of hearing, but sagacious enough to escape the officers of the law; that this deaf-mute very properly sought to bring upon the impostor the punishment he so richly deserved, &c.

Now this is all very well, and no right-thinking person, especially a deaf-mute, could help bidding him God-speed in his endeavor to bring the swindler to justice. But your correspondent goes beyond the truth when he asserts that the magistrate declined to carry out the law in this case. The truth is, that when a warrant of arrest for obtaining money

under false pretences was applied for, the police magistrate showed his willingness to issue it, and would have done so, provided evidence could be obtained to prove the fact, as of course is necessary in such proceedings; but, unfortunately, sufficient evidence was wanting, and the man was not arrested. The police magistrate, however, believing the story of the deaf-mute traveller, charged the police to keep a watch on the suspected party, which had the effect of ridding the community of his presence. This Ohio complainant has certainly been misinformed, and when the truth is known there will be more inducement for impostors to remain in Ohio than "to migrate to Canada," as he exhorts them to do. S. I. G.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
BELLEVILLE, October 12, 1872.

JUSTICE TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 9, 1872.

To the Editors of *The Silent World*:

GENTLEMEN: While acknowledging the truth of the words in your editorial reply to your Boston correspondent, A. L. C., "Two can play at that game," I think it due to me to indignantly notice the imputation that New York, because she has three associations, has therefore taken advantage of the "short-sightedness" (?) of the committee who drafted the constitution, and thus, it would seem, dishonorably secured three votes. The committee without a doubt knew their business when they put in the clause which A. L. C. regards as a "loop-hole," and it was probably for the benefit of such persons as himself, always ready to do a "neat trick," but taking care beforehand to announce that others have done the same thing.

To free the three New York associations from any shadow of suspicion of the manœuvre which A. L. C. imputes, I will merely remark that these three associations were in existence before our lamented Laurent died; that when he died, and the subject of a fitting memorial was discussed, they took an active part in the collection of funds. They sent their own delegates to the Albany Convention, and at that Convention the committee was appointed. When the constitution was presented they ratified it, and nominated their ticket. Now comes the cry from Boston that they have taken advantage, &c., &c. What advantage? I ask. If there is anything dishonorable, pray where is the dishonor? They were not formed *after* the constitution was drafted; they were in existence *long before*.

And as to the idea of consolidation, it can't be done. The field of each is widely different, and were an attempt made it would result in a stupid failure.

I hope A. L. C. and his Boston friends will take notice of these facts, and cease his imputations. He evidently understands nothing of our New York associations, and the sooner he is enlightened the better. He took my word as authoritative in an affair that suited his interests, and may he take it as authoritative also in this slight attempt to do justice to those associations of New York working for a memorial to Laurent Clerc. Ever truly yours, FORT LEWIS SELINEY.

FROM BOSTON.

THE CRISIS—SCHOOLS—POLITICS—SEWARD.

BOSTON, Oct. 19, 1872.

APPEARANCES seem to indicate that "the silent world" does not differ materially from the hearing world, since both have been in a chronic state of "crisis" as far back as the most retentive memory can reach. Just now the deaf-mutes of the "Hub" are in a state of considerable excitement. It may be doubted whether one so entirely out of the arena of controversy as myself has any right to an opinion, so I shall remain "on the fence."

I regret exceedingly that so much odium should attach to the projectors of an enterprise so praiseworthy as that of our new Library and Lyceum. It is centrally located and well adapted to its purpose, and, we trust, will be a powerful influence for good.

Boston is said to be pre-eminently the city of schools, rivaling, in this respect, even New York and Philadelphia. The "children of silence" are most liberally provided for by the city authorities. The Boston day-school has opened with better accommodations than it has had at the beginning of any previous term, and with a sensible increase in numbers. The illness of one of its teachers has somewhat disarranged its plans. However, it seems to be prospering.

The crisis in the "hearing world," we need hardly say, is chiefly political, although the excitement among us is nothing compared to that in the Western States. Nobody ever doubts the loyalty of the old Bay State, consequently little interest in her proceedings is felt. Both the Presidential candidates seem to have more lives than a cat, since they are duplicated in half the shop windows one sees. Looking the other day at a large photograph of the illustrious editor of *The Tribune*, with "Our next President," in imposing letters, beneath it, we could not help thinking of "counting chickens before they are hatched." All we can say is, if the said chicken comes out in full feather, it will be more than our heads are worth to return it to its shell.

During the last week the national heart has throbbed with a universal sorrow, scarcely equalled since the lightning flashed the news that the hand which had chained it was still and cold. In the death of Mr. Seward a brilliant light in our national galaxy has gone out. His name is inseparably connected with that of our martyr Lincoln, whose fate he so nearly shared, and with our four years of civil conflict. Among his virtues, that of honesty and integrity shines brightest. After all, it is our *character*, not our position, that commands respect while we live and honor when we depart.

VERITAS.

"THE *Home Circle* is not dead, but sleepeth, and will come out again in all its glory at the Nebraska Institution," writes Mr. French, its former editor.

A TIOGA (Penna.) paper says that on the 24th of last August, Miss Hannah Ready, a deaf-mute, 19 years old, who lives in that place, was run into by an express train while walking on the railroad, and thrown about 50 yards. She escaped with her life, strange to say, and was recovering at last accounts. Miss Ready left the Philadelphia Institution in June last.

A DEAF-MUTE came very near being crushed to death by a freight-train in Medora, Ind., recently. He was walking on the track where it crossed a short bridge, and as he saw the train coming he tried to step off, but he slipped and fell. The engine would certainly have crushed his legs, and probably have killed him, if he had not the presence of mind to tumble off the bridge as quickly as possible, for the engine was close to him when he fell. As it was, he was but slightly bruised and very much frightened.

RECENTLY, one of the passenger trains over the New York and New Haven railroad, when approaching Bridgeport, Conn., and while near the Naugatuck junction, struck a man who was walking on the track, throwing him from it some fifteen feet, and killing him instantly. The train backed up, took the remains on board, and carried them to Stratford, where he was recognized by the depot-master as a deaf, one-armed man who had called there early in the morning; but who he was and where he belonged still remains a mystery.

THE SILENT WORLD.

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WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 1, 1872.

WHEREAS, THE SILENT WORLD, published at Washington, D. C., in the interests of deaf-mutes, has won recognition as an able exponent of our class:

Resolved, That the said journal is entitled to our cordial approval and support; and,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Ohio Deaf-Mute Alumni Association, in convention assembled, do commend it to the attention and patronage of the deaf-mutes of our State.

THE attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of pictures of Laurent Clerc and H. P. Peet, for sale by Mr. Randal Douglas, a pupil in the New York Institution, who is said to be very expert in photography, and will give satisfaction. The advertisement will be found on page 11.

WE have received an invoice of the "Happy Hours" engravings, and shall now be able to supply all who call upon us. Those who have subscribed since the 15th of October, and have not received the picture, will soon have it sent to them. The engraving is highly praised by all who have seen it, and a great rush of subscribers is coming in before long, as any one can safely predict.

THE idea of a grand deaf-mute excursion across the continent to California, mentioned in a late number, is not new. Mr. Martindale, formerly connected with *The Home Circle*, originated the project, and advocated it frequently in that paper. It was also spoken of in THE SILENT WORLD for July, 1871. We should like to see the idea encouraged, and Mr. Wm. French wishes to be put down as one of the party, and we add our name as another. Who will be the next to join? We will keep a list, and let our readers know from time to time how many wish to go on the excursion.

QUITE a number of Clerc Memorial Associations have availed themselves of the extension of time for ratifying the constitution, and have taken some action in the matter. Illinois on the 5th of October, Pennsylvania on the 9th, both voted for the following ticket: *President*, John Carlin; *1st Vice-President*, J. G. Parkinson; *2d Vice-President*, Frank Read; *Secretary*, Henry W. Syle; *Treasurer*, Charles S. Newell. The Fanwood Literary Association, of New York, and the New York Association, both put Mr. Thos. Brown, in place of Mr. Parkinson as 1st vice-president, while the latter also has Mr. Parkinson instead of Mr. Read as 2d vice-president. The Association of the District of Columbia met on the 11th of October, and voted to defer the ratification of the constitution and the election of officers, meaning thereby to let the other associations elect such officers as best suited them. This is what may be called the "passive policy" in deaf-mute politics, but we cannot blame the District, as bitter experience has doubtless shown them how dangerous it is for the peace of the community for them to meddle with a pie in which others have their fingers. We have just learned that the Michigan Association met on the 12th of October and

elected the above ticket, with the exception of John Carlin, who is left out, and Thomas Brown chosen in his place.

THE report of the Manchester (England) Adult Deaf and Dumb Society, for the year 1871, has reached us. Our readers will remember that in May last we gave an account of this Society. It still continues its good work with unabated success. During the year 1871, 16 marriages were solemnized by its chaplain, 15 children were baptized, 23 young people presented for confirmation, and the Holy Communion administered 20 times. The attendance at divine services, lectures, &c., is encouraging, whilst the almost entire absence of the deaf and dumb from appearing in the police court is an evidence of their general moral character, and the influence of the services upon them. It would be of great benefit if societies like this were established in all of our own large cities, having for one of their aims the finding of employment for deaf-mutes in need of it. Such societies would relieve us of many beggars, both genuine deaf and dumb and impostors, and remove a taint from the general character of our class. Why could not this new Boston Library Association, and the literary associations in New York and Philadelphia, adopt this as one of their objects, and appoint some one to obtain employment for the needy? They would do more good in a week in this way than they can accomplish in a dozen years by windy debates and prosy lectures. We respectfully submit it for their consideration.

A CORRESPONDENT asks if it is necessary for the new Boston Library and Lyceum Association to depend upon public charity in order to live. Leaving the question to be answered by our Boston friends, we wish to say that there is a little too much readiness among our class to treat hearing and speaking people as our bankers, and to draw upon them for all the charity money we need, or think we need, for our comfort and improvement. We greatly fear that the schooling to which we are subjected, and our early familiarity with the idea of being supported by the State as objects of charity, greatly blunts our feelings of independence, and makes us somewhat despicable in the greediness with which we accept the compassionate aid of others. We know some people who even object to the new Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes on the ground that it will tend to still further foster this feeling of dependence among the deaf and dumb. It is a safe rule for us never to accept anything from others that is offered out of pure pity. It may be asking a great deal of a poor deaf-mute to require him to pay five dollars for a railway ticket when he can just as well go as a "dead-head" for the asking; but we think one who always pays his way, or stays at home, has a manly sense of self-reliance and independence, which is worth more to him than all he can gain by accepting favors at the cost of half his manhood. In this view we may perhaps take exception to the way in which half-fare tickets are often secured for those attending conventions of the deaf and dumb, and reduced board at the hotels is obtained for the same persons. If it is asked because of the numbers that are brought together by the meeting, well and good; but if it is asked because the participants are deaf and dumb, nothing ought to be more strongly condemned. In the first case it is a demand which every large gathering has a right to ask of those who are to be the most benefited by the large numbers in attendance. In the latter case it is the most abominable form of begging, because it is begging for charity where there exists no necessity for its exercise. So of schools where half-fare tickets are sought for the pupils because they are deaf and dumb. Railway and steamboat companies, and other public carriers, as well as nearly all those corporations and individuals who administer to the instruction or amusement of the public, recognize a claim upon them from school children and minors generally, who are getting an education, and they are willing to make

some reduction to them for this reason. It is to this recognized right of all children that we should appeal in asking favors, and we should never try to excite compassion because they are deaf and dumb. Above all is it incumbent upon us to impress upon the minds of the pupils that the favors are granted because they are children, and not because they are deaf and dumb. If this is done, they will outgrow their dependence as they grow in years, and a crying evil will be remedied.

THE HEALTH LIFT.

MOST of our readers know something of Dr. Windship, the "New England Hercules," as he is sometimes called. They have, perhaps, read how that while in college he was a mere sprig of a youth, and seemed to be dying of consumption, and that one day he was bullied by a burly fellow-student till his fiery spirit was roused, and he made a resolve that he would punish his tormentor. Immediately thereafter we find him practising gymnastics with a will, and as his muscles began to swell, his desire for revenge began to ebb, till at last, when he was in a condition to knock the fellow down, he had become so forgiving as content himself with leaving his card with the man on New Year's day.

But, with all his increase of muscle, Windship experienced no increase in health, and this fact led him to think ordinary gymnastic gyrations were not the best antidote for a diseased physical system, and he tried various experiments, till he finally settled upon the "lifting cure" as a remedial agent, which, in his case at least, was very beneficial. He began with small weights at first, and gradually increased them until he could lift 3,000 pounds, and had changed from the sickliest of men to a person of robust health.

During the twenty years that have elapsed since Windship first began this form of exercise, it has been brought into general use, and has proved, if not fully as beneficial in the case of every one who has tried it, still of such great value as to warrant its title to being one of the most helpful of the various forms of exercise.

Lately, we have received a paper called *The Pulse of Health*, devoted to this species of gymnastics, and explaining and applying it under the head of "cumulative exercise." It seems of sufficient importance to warrant us in explaining the system for the benefit of our readers, many of whom, being teachers, have special need of some way of retaining their health and vigor, with as little expenditure of time in muscular exercise as may be allowable.

The essential principle of cumulative exercise is the gradual arousing of the latent muscular strength of the individual. For this purpose a person begins the exercise with a weight about one-half of the amount intended to be raised at the final effort. This should be followed by a rest of about one minute. During this rest the weight is increased to about three-fourths of the final weight. After lifting this, rest about two minutes. Increase the weight to nine-tenths of final weight; lift, and rest about three minutes, after which make the supreme effort with the full amount. For example: One proposes to lift for his last weight, which, of course, should be his heaviest—say 500 pounds. He would begin at one-half of 500, which is 250 pounds; rest one minute, then lift three-fourths of 500, which is 375 pounds; rest two minutes, then lift nine-tenths of 500, which is 450 pounds; rest three minutes, then lift the full amount. And this constitutes the entire exercise for the day.

At beginning, and until familiar with the foregoing rules, so that the correct position is assumed readily, it is not well to lift to the limit of one's strength. Ladies, if in average health, may begin by lifting from 70 to 100 lbs., and gentlemen from 150 to 300 lbs. When in full practice, the amount may be

limited by the strength of the lifter only. Yet, even in this case, exercise for the mere purpose of exhibiting or testing strength is to be deprecated. It must be remembered that the amount lifted is an accurate measurement of the amount of exercise taken. It should therefore be varied with circumstances. After a suspension in this exercise, especially if much time has elapsed since the last lift, one should not attempt at first his maximum weight. He should allow a few days' practice before he tries his old attainments.

Generally, one will increase at the rate of ten pounds every other day in the case of ladies, and ten pounds every day in the case of gentlemen. But the broad, general rule for the amount of weight is this: that weight is the most beneficial which is followed by the maximum sense of buoyancy, freshness, and invigoration. Any weight which is followed by a sense of fatigue or exhaustion is injurious.

The exercise should be taken as regularly as possible, only once a day, and at about the same hour of each day. This is more necessary at first than afterwards. In case it is not convenient to lift every day, two or three times a week will often be found beneficial. The best hour for lifting is a few hours after breakfast, or toward night, after the work of the day has been accomplished; or even upon retiring for the night. It is said that it will also be found useful at any hour when in a state of nervous prostration, or wakefulness, or headache, to resort to lifting for relief.

Ordinary forms of exercise consist of rapid and repeated use of a few muscles, usually very much below the full power. The effect of these repeated, rapid motions is to make the heart beat violently, and cause the person to breath hurriedly. These results, though not often injurious in vigorous health, are very exhausting to the average business or professional man, and he very often finds that the gymnasium, or the constitutional walk, "take it out of him," as the trainers say, to such an extent as to unfit him for anything but rest, after undergoing an exercise recommended as a means of improving his health.

Cumulative exercise, on the contrary, never produces exhaustion or fatigue. The very opposite, indeed, is the result; so that after the usual ten minutes occupied in arousing the latent muscular powers, and in taxing them even to their utmost, there is such a sense of exhilaration, of buoyancy, and freshness, that the pupil is anxious to do something more. This arises from two causes: first, not merely a few superficial muscles have been used over and over again, as in ordinary exercise, but the *great bulk* of muscles in the entire body has been safely and systematically caused to contract in a slow, gradual, natural manner, by the successively increased efforts and alternations of rest. This gradual, natural contraction, with the proper intervals of relaxation, never causes fatigue or exhaustion. The second cause of this positive buoyancy and freshness is the *increased absorption of oxygen* by the contracting muscles. While muscles are acting they absorb from the blood flowing through them over *six times* as much oxygen as they do when at rest. It follows, therefore, that the greater the number of contracting muscles, the greater will be the absorption of oxygen. The fact that all the muscles of the body are brought into action in this form of exercise in connection with this truth explains not only the temporary exhilaration, but the permanent, valuable results which follow regular, persistent use of this system.

Various machines have been devised for the purpose of applying this "Health Lift," from Dr. Windship's barrel of stones to the elaborate Reactionary Lifter. The latter has of late been introduced into the National Deaf-Mute College in this city, and found to be very serviceable.

This system of lifting has the sanction of many eminent

men, among whom we may mention Dr. O. W. Holmes, Henry Ward Beecher; Prof. Welch, of Yale College; Prof. J. F. Bumstead, of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a host of others. We doubt not that were our teachers to adopt this exercise they would be better prepared for the duties of a position which is well known to draw upon the vital energies with an exhaustive force such as no other occupation hardly ever equals.

BOSTON DEAF-MUTE LYCEUM AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS.

THE new enterprise just inaugurated by the deaf-mutes of Boston is likely to prove of much benefit to them as a distinct class of our citizens. Their numbers in and about the city is considerable, and deprived as they are by nature of many of the ordinary modes of enjoyment of their fellows, they are apt to become dispirited and brood over their misfortune, or else they are more easily led away by the allurements of a great city. They do not want to be always at home at their boarding-places, where they seldom find any one willing to take time to correspond with them, but they need the same relaxation and social enjoyments of others more favored by nature.

Most of the deaf-mutes in Boston are from the country, and are all the more impressible to the sights of the city. The Public Library is not the place for them, because they are not at home there. They are naturally timid, and the monotony and restraint there is tiresome to them, and then they are practically *alone* there, and in all kindred organizations. They must necessarily be *clannish*, and need some place where positive contact with their mates will tend to develop their minds, which must be exercised to be of use.

The object of the Lyceum Association is to provide a pleasant *home* for all deaf-mutes, where they can meet their mates, read the papers and books, enjoy the pictures, and talk as much as they please, for it is a blessed boon so to do, after being deprived all day of the chance of making themselves understood.

These men are striving to make themselves better citizens by adding to the education already acquired. Some of them are able to lecture and otherwise edify an audience, and it is proposed to have occasional declamations, readings, and lectures.

Their room at No. 160 Washington street is convenient, attractive, and comfortable, and will be improved as opportunity offers. But they are not rich men. With scarcely an exception, they labor for a living. Many of them are religious men, who are also aiding to support another society for religious services on the Sabbath, but they find a pressing need for a secular association which shall not conflict with the other, and yet allow more latitude in its movements. And so they have put their strength to this which shall cover the week-day evenings, and where secular matters may be properly introduced.

Various plans are in contemplation for extending its usefulness to all deaf-mutes, resident or travelling.

A fair commencement of a library has already been presented. They want large additions to this, and the shelves are ready. Can you not easily supply this want? *Will* you? They want more magazines and papers. Will you help them here? They want money, too, to pay the inevitable rent bill, which will find them, even if they are up three flights of stairs, besides the moderate compensation of the superintendent, gas bills, and the other necessary expenses of the room. Will you help them here? And with all these, they want your

countenance. The occasional presence of your *face* at their room will do them good. If you have not the sign language at your fingers' ends, you will find pencil and paper for writing, which will give you a taste of the tediousness of the ordinary means of communication with the outer world; and when there is to be a select reading or declamation, try and be present, assured of an evening's pleasure and amusement, sometimes rivaling the Ravels in pantomimic effect. †

MR. WM. FRENCH, at one time principal of the Nebraska Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, writes us that he has sold out his interest in *The Medora* (Ind.) *Enterprise*, and that he has engaged in other business.

HON. JAMES W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, and also one of the directors of the National Deaf-Mute College, has been chosen president by the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, situated at Columbus, in that State.

WE regret to learn that the Rev. T. J. Holmes, of East Hartford, Conn., and at one time a teacher in the American Asylum, recently fell from a moving train upon which he was trying to get, and received so severe a shock to his system as to bring on an attack of typhoid fever.

JONATHAN WHIPPLE and Zerah C. Whipple, who conduct the articulation school for deaf-mutes at Mystic, Conn., also publish *The Voice of Peace*, the official organ of the Universal Peace Union. It is a monthly journal, aiming "to remove the causes and abolish the customs of war."

REMARKABLE.—In a family in Portsmouth, Ohio, comprising the parents and eleven children, six of the latter were born deaf and dumb. We allude to the family of Ezekiel Bard, teamster, of that place. Mr. Bard tells us that he has never known of any hereditary development in the family of his own ancestor or those of his wife, to which this affliction could be traced. One of the deaf and dumb children, a girl of nine years, met with a sad death upon the railway track within the corporate limits about fifteen years ago, while walking upon the track. Of the remaining five mute children, four are in the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Columbus.—*Chronicle*.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS' CORNER.

[Under this head we will answer short questions asked by our readers.]

H. M.—The word "dummy" is not a vulgarism; neither does Webster's dictionary say that it is. It is used by such good writers as Horace Smith, but nearly always in a contemptuous way, as a term of reproach, and hence deaf-mutes should not tolerate its use toward themselves.

ABELARD—The idea of a national convention of deaf-mutes of the country originated with one of the proprietors of THE SILENT WORLD, Mr. Ballard, as long ago as 1866. He proposed it before the convention of the New England Gallaudet Association, which met at the Asylum in Hartford in that year.

W. K. C.—We cannot publish your communication. It would be simply transferring a personal quarrel to our columns; and it is a quarrel that does no one credit, and would be a disgrace to us. There might be some reason for publishing your charges if you can prove them, and the gentleman in question succeeds in embarrassing the project to which he is so strongly opposed.

MR. WM. FRENCH says that he observes that "THE SILENT WORLD is becoming more and more interesting as a medium of deaf-mute communication and information. He hopes it will be adopted as a national deaf-mute paper." It has been our constant aim to make it the deaf-mute's paper in every respect, and we find that deaf-mutes are now gradually getting over the distrust occasioned by previous failures, and are rallying to our support in a truly encouraging manner. We shall endeavor to still further make it the organ of the deaf and dumb everywhere. In regard to the ridicule of *The Advance* for the propositions of Vortigern in connection with a national convention of deaf-mutes, we would say that we ridicule no propositions made in good faith by deaf-mutes for the improvement of their fellows. No doubt some propositions may be absurd and impracticable; but the fact that a person makes any at all shows an activity for the welfare of the class that is commendable.

COLLEGE RECORD.

THE Institution has secured a new plough-horse.

KNOEDLER, of the Selects, returned to College last week.

TURNIPS flourish, and tempt ye fellows with sheet-iron stomachs.

F. C. HOLLOWAY, of Iowa, is the latest addition to the Preparatory class.

O, YE gushing Sophs! those girls are not more than thirteen years of age.

MR. DENISON has purchased a horse, and now looks down upon us all—when he is in the saddle.

PARKINSON, '69, was a member of the six-oared shell crew that passed the stake-boat two seconds too late, last week.

MR. GEORGE M. TREGARDEN, of Iowa, took the prize for passing the best examination for admission to the Freshman class.

GARDNER, of the Preps, lifted 500 lbs. upon his first tug at the Reactionary Lifter, and 'twant much of a day for lifting either.

THE billiard tables are in full blast, but the gas in the Institution pipes aint, and as a consequence the Primary pupils study by candle-light.

J. E. BELLER, '72, has at last, after a hard struggle with the Commissioner of Patents, been appointed to a clerkship in the Patent Office.

THE splendid steel engraving of "American Authors," given as a premium by *The Independent*, has been framed and hung up in the Reading-room.

"HAPPY HOURS" has graced the Reading-room for quite a time, and has been much admired, securing not a few new subscriptions to *THE SILENT WORLD*.

A LARGE gibbet has been erected on the play-ground of the Primary boys, from which they can suspend themselves, and kick their heels in the air till they are tired.

THE Preps are mad because we said they bought apples of the Sophs. We apologize. It is true; but all the rest of the College, including the tutors, are companions with them in the disgrace.

THERE is some talk among the four College classes of wearing a uniform cap trimmed with the college colors, distinguishing the classes by some peculiarity in braid. Ye Preps don't like it. Adopt some cap of your own, boys, and outshine the College chaps.

IT is said that no more deaf-mutes will be appointed to positions in the Treasury Department, because there is a rule that requires that every one holding office in that department must be able "to speak the English language." One was lately refused an examination for this reason.

THE little boys of the Primary Department have outwitted an old "opossum," and now have his coonship chained in the shop. What makes the old fellow horribly ashamed of himself is that he was caught in a rickety old box-trap, at which even an aged rat would turn up his nose.

CHARLES REED, last year of the Preparatory class, has, we see, quit clamoring up the hill of knowledge, and sat himself down in a bower of roses by the wayside. Last September he was married to Miss Mary Angle, a deaf-mute graduate of the Illinois Institution. His many friends here wish the genial Charley entire freedom from all "grinds" and (curtain) lectures in the future, and an abundance of that bliss which is independent of text-books.

WE believe in improvements, but we confess that we cannot see why the Board of Public Works should tear up the only respectable roadway there is from the Institution to the city, now, just as the wet weather is coming on, and there is so much need of a good road. The Board have dug two great holes in M street, where it is intersected by Fourth and Fifth streets east, which one cannot cross with a carriage without great risk of breaking down. If Fourth and Fifth streets were to be used yet for some time, there might be some sense in it; but even then a good roadway should first be provided for us before our only one is broken up. Some one suggests that the Board are digging the holes so they can have a place to put the dirt they remove from other streets!

OUR Reliable Local is frequently asked for news from the President's party, and he can only give vaguely what he has gathered from floating conversation; that he thinks it is in Europe—in Geneva, Switzerland; no, not exactly in Geneva, but somewhere near it, boarding with a French lady whose chateau has the most lovely situation imaginable on the shores of the lake. That the President is pretty well, but not yet ready to take us in tow. That somebody has been sick; he thinks it is Eddy, the youngest son; but that he is now recovered. That Dennie, the next sprig, always insists that mamma shall "pauk" him when he has been a bad boy. That Willy is stowed away in a German school, and can no more pop "ye students" with snowballs "where their pants are tight." That Kitty and Grace are learning to *parley-voo* at a fearful rate. That Mrs. Gallaudet thinks there is no place like "Home, sweet home." That Misses Gallaudet and Denison are excessively overjoyed that four long, long months of their stay have already passed, and that only eleven more remain before their return. Doubtless the party will think from this that our R. L., and our readers, need enlightening on many points, and he hopes that some of them will take the hint.

INSTITUTION NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chronicle comes to us as neat and punctual as ever. During the vacation the pupils have been quite successful in procuring it subscribers.

MR. CHARLES T. SULLIVAN, formerly a teacher in the Nebraska Institution, is now acting as a travelling agent to find out and send the deaf-mute children of Nebraska to this school.

MR. JOHN HOGE, a teacher in the Alabama Institution, has joined a fire-engine company of Talledega, and runs regularly with his machine. A little boy, eleven years old, named Roberts, was lately so injured by falling from the top of the train on which he was returning to this school that one of his legs had to be cut off.

MR. ZERAH C. WHIPPLE, a teacher in the articulation school at Mystic, Conn., lately refused to pay his militia tax because he was a member of the Society of Friends, and opposed to war. The authorities of the town would thereupon have imprisoned him had not the tax been paid by a friend without Mr. Whipple's knowledge.

MARYLAND.

SCHOOL commenced on the 26th of September with 82 pupils in attendance. Some changes have been made in the corps of teachers. Rev. Thos. W. Berry resigned at the close of last session to enter upon the duties of the ministry, and two new teachers have been appointed: R. P. McGregor, a recent graduate of the Deaf-Mute College, and Miss Molly Ijams, a deaf-mute daughter of the matron.

The new buildings are not expected to be finished before the 1st of this month, and may not be ready even then.

MR. GROW, one of the teachers, was presented with a son by his wife a short time since. Mrs. Grow will again resume teaching in the course of a few months.

The high class at present contains three members, taught by Mr. Hill, who also has charge of the first class.

The city of Frederick is a venerable town of about 10,000 inhabitants, far removed from the constant change, improvement, and "go-aheadiveness" of other American cities. The new building of the Institution is the only new structure to be seen in the rickety old place, and many of the houses look as if they had undergone no repairs since Columbus spied out the land. But the people are sociable, kindly, and very pleasant company.

MICHIGAN.

SCHOOL commenced on the 11th of September. One hundred and fifteen pupils, including the blind, appeared on the first day. The number of pupils, exclusive of the blind, now in attendance, is 132—the boys numbering 72 and the girls 60. This number is nearly the same as that of last year; about 10 are late on account of sickness among themselves or their relatives. There is no doubt that 40 or 50 more new pupils could be added to the present number in attendance if their parents or guardians knew anything about the Institution and the blessings which it bestows upon the deaf and dumb, and were willing to send them here. The number of new pupils is 23. The corps of teachers remains unchanged with the exception of Miss Annie R. Churchill, whose position has just been filled by Miss Sarah Howard, a graduate of the High Class of New York. Miss Churchill was to be married to Mr. Cooper, a deaf-mute, on the 23d of October, strange to say, much to the sorrow of the girls, who have learned to love her. She has our best wishes and hopes that she and her husband will live a happy life.

The protracted illness from which Miss Hoagland, principal instructor of the blind, has suffered through the summer, forbids her to return to her post here. It is said that she is improving, and hopes to resume her duties by New Year's, and perhaps before. She has rendered such valuable service to the blind that the trustees would be unwilling to accept her resignation if she should decide to leave off teaching.

Dr. Palmer's foreman, of whom I spoke in *THE SILENT WORLD* of the first of September, was here about the first of October, and occupied about four days in studying our plan of teaching cabinet-making, and also the uses of the machinery.

Lately, the Institution was presented with a large and beautiful engraving, called "Light and Darkness." The Hon. John J. Bagley, the Republican nominee for Governor of Michigan, is the donor. It is an English picture, and the light is represented by a number of persons, men, women, and children, in the social intercourse of the household, while the darkness represents a blind girl reading with her fingers, from a book of raised print, to an old lady, who sits listening, and whose eyes are dim. The two classes (blind and seeing) are admirably represented in the picture. Whatever his motive for this presentation may be we will go heart and hand for him, as he is a gentleman of intelligence, of the strictest integrity, and of pure character, and thoroughly posted in all the business interests of the State of Michigan. The picture is in the room used for the teachers' library.

At the meeting of the Michigan Clerc Memorial Association, held on the 12th of October, the constitution of the "National Clerc Memorial Association" was

discussed, and adopted by an unanimous vote. Our preference is for a fine monument to the memory of Laurent Clerc, and as far as we know a majority of the mutes in the West are in favor of this form for the memorial. The following ticket for officers of the "National Clerc Memorial Association" was approved by an unanimous vote: *President*, Thomas Brown; *First Vice-President*, J. G. Parkinson; *Second Vice-President*, Frank Read; *Secretary*, H. W. Syle; *Treasurer*, Charles S. Newell. This ticket is similar to the one seconded by the Illinois branch, with the exception of the president. We think we have presented a ticket as acceptable as one could have been made. Since the commencement of school the pupils have given Mr. Hubbard, the Treasurer, nearly \$50 toward the Clerc Memorial. At present Mr. Hubbard holds the sum of \$83 over all expenditures, which amount to \$22.

W. L. M. B.

ONTARIO.

THE third term commenced on the 4th of September last, with 97 pupils—a very large number for the first day. There are now 86 boys and 46 girls in attendance—132 in all; more than 150 are expected before Christmas. Dr. Palmer continues the principal, with the same corps of teachers, seven in number, as before. Mr. Langmuir, the inspector, spent two days here in examining the pupils and inquiring into the general condition of the establishment as to educational and domestic affairs, and was pleased with the proficiency of the scholars and the whole aspect of the Institution.

The Montreal Telegraph Company has established a branch office here, and it is by no means the least useful feature of the Institution.

A new cricket club was organized two weeks ago, the base-ball club having been disbanded because there was no other club of the kind to play against. A challenge has been sent to, and accepted by, the Albert College eleven, and the game was to be played on Saturday, the 13th—wickets pitched 10 A. M.

Taking a glance at the number of pupils, which is on the increase from year to year, and the success in instruction, it may be said with safety that this Institution is on a level with the best ones in the United States and Europe.

S. T. G.

THE FORTNIGHT.

HOME.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD died at his residence in Auburn, N. Y., on the 10th ult.—The anniversary of the great fire in Chicago came on the 9th ult., and many people celebrated it by moving to new quarters in the rebuilt portion of the city, and the newspapers devoted themselves largely to a review of the great calamity and wonderful restoration of the city.—Sioux City, Iowa, was severely shaken by an earthquake on the 9th ult.; the shock lasted a minute and a half, throwing down crockery and shaking the houses so that people rushed from them in alarm, but no serious damage was done.—Boston fired a salute of 38 guns on the 14th ult., in honor of the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492.—Plymouth church, Brooklyn, N. Y., celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of Henry Ward Beecher's pastorate three weeks ago.—The delegation of Indians in Washington attended church on Sunday some time ago in fanciful costumes, and had the services at the close explained to them by the preacher.—Anna E. Dickinson ascended Mount Washington on foot the other day.—The Chief of Police of Jersey City has been arrested on a charge of being implicated in an attempted bank robbery.—A police justice in Brooklyn has been indicted for intoxication while on the bench and for dereliction of duty.—An Iowa patriarch, past 80, is the proud papa of a three-year old baby, the last of a series of 30.—From January to August, inclusive, of the present year, there were 235 railway accidents, wherein 156 persons were killed and 484 others were injured.—The President has appointed Thursday, the 28th of this month, as a day of National Thanksgiving.—San Francisco was slightly shaken by an earthquake two weeks ago, but no injury was done.—A house in process of erection in Louisville, Ky., fell two weeks ago, crushing four other houses, in one of which a whole family was buried and five of its members killed, including a father, mother, and two children.—Propeller *Lac La Belle* was swamped by a heavy sea on Lake Michigan two weeks ago on Sunday night. The crew and passengers took to the boats and were mostly saved.—A white cadet was dismissed from the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., for "hazing" a colored cadet.—The Northern Pacific railroad is completed to the Missouri river this day.—The latest advices from Idaho represent that a general Indian outbreak is imminent.—The business men of Chicago and Philadelphia are opposed to expansion of the currency.—It is said that 200 families of Alsace and Lorraine are preparing to settle in the neighborhood of Alexandria, Va.—A Pullman train on the Eastern railroad, from Bangor, Me., to Boston, Mass., ran into a freight train near Portsmouth, N. H., on the 22d ult., and a number of persons were killed and injured.—A mail coach was stopped by two highwaymen in Montana, on the 16th ult., and the passengers were robbed of \$7,000.—A Pennsylvanian has invented a mirror rat-trap, where every rat's image leads its original on to destruction by imposing jealous fears of losing the bait.—The propeller *China*, while going up Lake Ontario from Toronto, Canada, caught fire, and in spite of the utmost efforts of the crew, and the assistance of two steamers which were close at hand, she burned to the water's edge.—The horse disease

has appeared in Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, Brooklyn, and New York, and much panic is prevailing in these cities.—A destructive fire has been ravaging the country within an area of 30 miles from Omaha, Nebraska, destroying an enormous quantity of hay and grain, and many houses, barns, and fences.—A San Francisco doctor is on trial on the charge of having killed a newly-born infant by roasting it on a hot stove-lid.—Kansas estimated her fruit crop this year at \$2,800,000.—A man up in Vermont supposed to be in consumption vomited up a three-and-a-half-inch lizard the other day. He feels relieved.—The expense of lighting the Boston Coliseum is one dollar per minute.—Husking parties and town fairs make things lively in the rural districts.—A compass has been received at the Naval Academy, a present from the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. It is of Russian make, and came in five boxes.

POLITICAL.

HARTFORD'S majority is set down at 35,000, and the Republicans gain 6 Congressmen.—The Republican majority in Ohio is about 15,000, and the Congressional delegation is 13 Republicans to 7 Democrats.—In Indiana, Hendricks (Democrat) is elected Governor by about 1,148 majority, running ahead of his ticket; the Republicans have the lieutenant-governor and the rest of the State ticket by from 200 to 1,500 majority; they have also the Legislature, which secures the re-election of Senator Morton. Voorhees is defeated for Congress by Hunter, Republican.—Charles O'Connor has written another letter, in which he says that he regards the possibility of Greeley's election with irrepressible aversion.—General Hawley has been nominated by the Republicans of the Hartford (Conn.) district to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Julius W. Strong in Congress, and the Democrats have nominated Hon. Wm. W. Eaton for the same office.—All the colored men in Pennsylvania voted for the first time at her late gubernatorial election, and they are estimated at 13,000.—General Longstreet has left the Liberal fold, and returned to the Republican camp.—Anna E. Dickinson has declared her preference for Greeley and Brown.—The convention to revise the constitution of Pennsylvania will meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday, November 19.—Hon. Horace Maynard, Republican, General Cheatham, Democrat, and ex-President Johnson, Independent Democrat, are candidates for Congressman-at-large in Tennessee, and they have been canvassing the State together.—The late State election in South Carolina resulted in the success of the regular Republican ticket, with Moses at the head.—W. F. Havemeyer has accepted the nomination for mayor of New York, to be supported by the Republicans and the Reform organizations of the city. James O'Brien and Lawrence are both the Democratic candidates for the same office.—Hon. J. S. Morrill has been re-elected U. S. Senator by the Vermont Legislature.

FOREIGN

A PASSENGER train from London to Edinburgh came in collision with a freight train on the 2d ult., causing the death of eleven persons, and injuring many others.—Forty miners were killed by an explosion in a coal mine in Morley, England, three weeks ago.—The telegraphic tolls on the dispatches relating to the indirect claims cost England \$400,000.—Two more Communists were executed in France two weeks ago.—It is reported that the Czar has withdrawn the congratulations which he had tendered to President Thiers, and expressed dissatisfaction at the agitation and aggressive attitude of the radicals of France.—The celebrated monastery and palace of Escorial, near Madrid, was struck by lightning on the 2d ult., and partially destroyed by fire. A portion of the valuable library was saved, and other valuable objects are reported safe.—A Republican insurrection broke out among the troops garrisoning the arsenal at Ferrol, province of Corunna, 1,500 of whom, with a portion of the coast-guard, gained possession of some gunboats anchored in the harbor. A body of Government troops was sent to suppress the movement, and the last advices are that the insurgents have surrendered to the royal authorities.—A fight occurred between the Turks and Persians at Stamboul, Turkey. The troops being called out to suppress the riot, fired into the Persians, killing 3 and wounding 30. The Persian colony was greatly excited, and there were fears of general massacre.—Mount Vesuvius is shaking and smoking again.—It is estimated that three millions of the inhabitants of Persia have died from famine.—A Berlin dispatch says that the decision of the Emperor on the San Juan boundary will be favorable to the United States.—Queen Victoria prefers the title of "Madame," or even "Ma'am," to that of "Your Majesty" in private life.—The great summit crater of Mauna-Loa, in the island of Hawaii, is again in eruption, and at a distance of seventy-five miles the sight is magnificent.—Prince Napoleon and his wife have been ordered to leave Paris.—American Pullman palace cars are to be placed on the railway line between Paris and Vienna.—They have had cold weather in England of late, and the hills of Scotland are covered with snow.—The telegraph line from Yeddo to Nagasaki, Japan, has been completed.—The railroad from Yeddo to Yokohama was completed, and was to be formally opened by the Mikado on the 12th ult.—A severe earthquake shock was experienced at Yokohama, September 15.—Ann Campbell, a Canadian dairy-maid, has died at the age of 131 years. She has worn out 15 generations of cows.—The snow is a daily visitor at Quebec, Canada.—The Royal Geographical Society, of London, gave a banquet to Mr. Stanley on the 21st ult.